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# SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS

# FOR

# NOVA SCOTIA

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# SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA 1975

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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MINISTER

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101-03775/

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# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and, where necessary, this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, price indexes, labour force and employment statistics.

Average weekly wages and salaries, and employment data are available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: mining, including milling; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; public administration; and the public sector of the service industry.

Statistics referring to average weekly wages and salaries, and man-hours and hourly earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of the total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries, but show only the distribution of men and women of the staffs of the co-operating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as in the case of a monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the mining, manufacturing and construction industries.

This publication was prepared by John Patterson of the Economics and Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

JEAN DOBSON (MRS.)
DIRECTOR

# WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS

# IN

# NOVA SCOTIA

# SECTION I

## WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1975, a significant increase in the overall number and time lost due to workstoppages occurred in Nova Scotia. The year saw 61 workstoppages involving 13,125 workers and lasting a total of 233,739 man-days. Of the 61 workstoppages, 31 were illegal strikes involving 14,853 man-days lost while the remaining 30 workstoppages accounted for 218,886 man-days or 93.7 percent of the total.

During 1975, all major sectors of the economy were affected by strikes and lockouts. Manufacturing; Transportation, communication and other utilities; and Construction accounted for 68.9 percent of the workstoppages and 87.3 percent of the total time lost during the year.

Manufacturing continued to be an area of industrial unrest during 1975 with 29 workstoppages causing a loss of 90,285 man-days. While manufacturing recorded the largest number of workstoppages the highest loss of man-days was recorded in transportation, communication and other utilities industries. Here we found 6 workstoppages causing a total loss of 94,058 man-days.

General wage changes were seen as the main cause in 52.5 percent of all workstoppages during 1975. Wages were the centre of dispute in 26 of the 30 legal strikes during the year while illegal workstoppages were mainly attributed to problems arising out of working conditions, plant administration, job security as well as wages.

MAN-DAYS LOST THROUGH WORKSTOPPAGES
IN NOVA SCOTIA
1972-1975

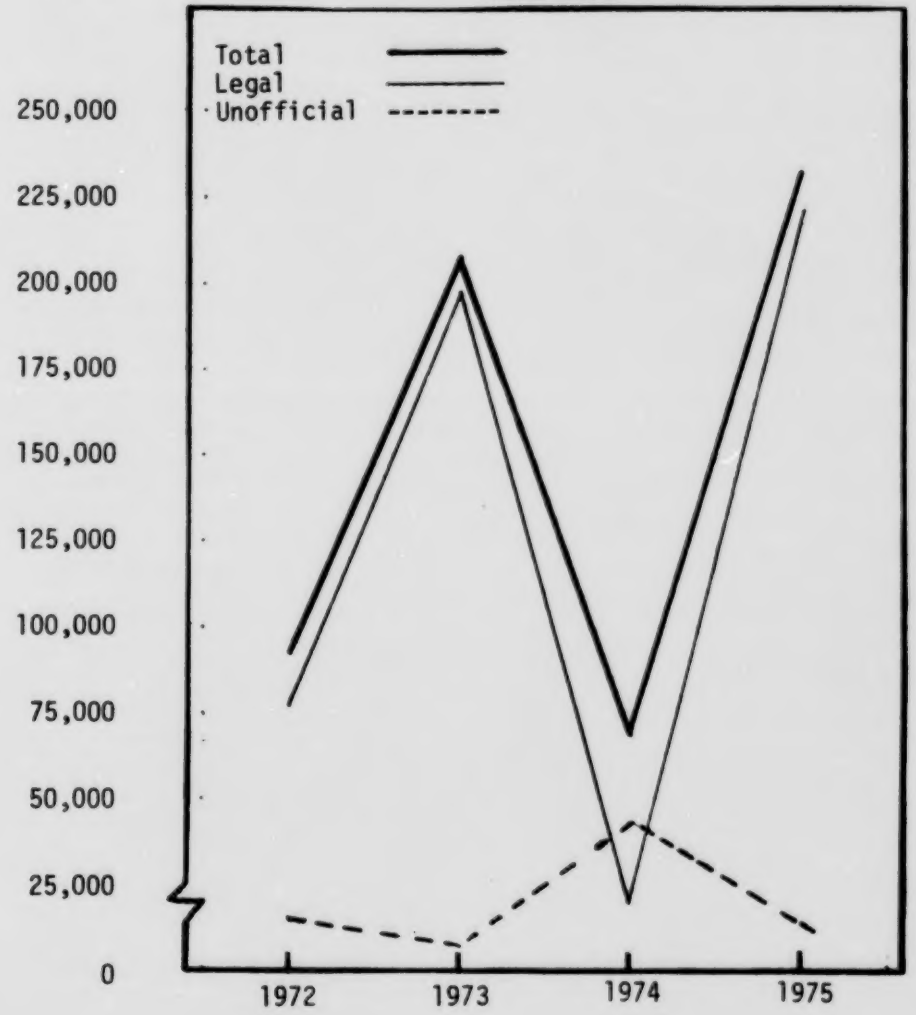


TABLE 1 SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED
1975

| | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES | | TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES | | TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| TOTAL NUMBER | 61 | 100.0 | 30 | 49.2 | 31 | 50.8 |
| SIZE (Number of Workers) | 13,125 | 100.0 | 7,810 | 59.5 | 5,315 | 40.5 |
| DURATION (Man-Days) | 233,739 | 100.0 | 218,886 | 93.7 | 14,853 | 6.3 |
| MAN-DAYS LOST PER 10,000 WORKED | 37.3 | | 34.9 | | 2.4 | |
| MAJOR ISSUES: | | | | | | |
| General Wage Changes | 32 | 52.5 | 26 | 81.3 | 6 | 18.7 |
| Job Security | 6 | 9.8 | - | - | 6 | 100.0 |
| Plant Administration | 8 | 13.1 | 1 | 12.5 | 7 | 87.5 |
| Hours of Work | 1 | 1.6 | 1 | 100.0 | - | - |
| Jurisdictional Disputes | 3 | 4.9 | - | - | 3 | 100.0 |
| Safety Conditions | 3 | 4.9 | - | - | 3 | 100.0 |
| Union Organization and Security | 1 | 1.6 | 1 | 100.0 | - | - |
| Other Working Conditions | 7 | 11.6 | 1 | 14.3 | 6 | 85.7 |

TABLE 2

LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1975

| | NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES | NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES | TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES | TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES | TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INDUSTRY** | | | | | |
| Construction | 5 | 2 | 5,037 | 14,775 | 19,812 |
| Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells | 1 | - | 600 | - | 600 |
| Manufacturing | 19 | 10 | 8,528 | 81,757 | 90,285 |
| Service | 1 | 9* | 110 | 17,215 | 17,325 |
| Trade | - | 4 | - | 10,935 | 10,935 |
| Public Administration | 2 | 2 | 350 | 374 | 724 |
| Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities | 3 | 3 | 228 | 93,830 | 94,058 |
| TOTAL | 31 | 30 | 14,853 | 218,886 | 233,739 |
| **DURATION** | | | | | |
| 1 day or less | 12 | - | 1,224 | - | 1,224 |
| 2 to 6 days | 16 | 6 | 10,204 | 991 | 11,195 |
| 7 days or more | 3 | 24 | 3,425 | 217,895 | 221,320 |
| TOTAL | 31 | 30 | 14,853 | 218,886 | 223,739 |
| **NUMBER OF WORKERS** | | | | | |
| 50 or less | 12 | 9 | 994 | 3,974 | 4,968 |
| 51 to 200 | 15 | 9 | 5,421 | 23,910 | 29,331 |
| 201 to 400 | 1 | 4 | 408 | 36,475 | 36,883 |
| 401 or more | 3 | 8 | 8,030 | 154,527 | 162,557 |
| TOTAL | 31 | 30 | 14,853 | 218,886 | 233,739 |
| **NUMBER OF MAN-WORKING DAYS** | | | | | |
| 50 or less | 7 | 1 | 218 | 32 | 250 |
| 51 to 300 | 17 | 5 | 2,397 | 959 | 3,356 |
| 301 to 500 | 2 | 1 | 902 | 390 | 1,292 |
| 501 or more | 5 | 23 | 11,336 | 217,505 | 228,841 |
| TOTAL | 31 | 30 | 14,853 | 218,886 | 233,739 |

* The workstoppages involving members of the Nurses Staff Association of Nova Scotia involved nurses from both regions of the province. For the purpose of the above, the workstoppage was counted as two strikes.

TABLE 3 LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1973, 1974, 1975

| | NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES | NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES | NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES | TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES | TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES | TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDUSTRY - 1975 | | | | | | |
| Construction | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5,037 | 14,775 | 19,812 |
| Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells | 1 | 1 | - | 600 | - | 600 |
| Manufacturing | 29 | 19 | 10 | 8,528 | 81,757 | 90,285 |
| Service | 10 | 1 | 9 | 110 | 17,215 | 17,325 |
| Trade | 4 | - | 4 | - | 10,935 | 10,935 |
| Public Administration | 4 | 2 | 2 | 350 | 374 | 724 |
| Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities | 6 | 3 | 3 | 228 | 93,830 | 94,058 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 31 | 30 | 14,853 | 218,886 | 233,739 |
| INDUSTRY - 1974 | | | | | | |
| Construction | 5 | 5 | - | 12,385 | - | 12,385 |
| Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells | 2 | 2 | - | 296 | - | 296 |
| Manufacturing | 31 | 25 | 6 | 31,233 | 21,500 | 52,733 |
| Service | 3 | 1 | 2 | 150 | 960 | 1,110 |
| Trade | 4 | - | 4 | - | 1,728 | 1,728 |
| Public Administration | 3 | 2 | 1 | 265 | 95 | 360 |
| Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities | 6 | 6 | - | 410 | - | 410 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 41 | 13 | 44,739 | 24,283 | 69,022 |
| INDUSTRY - 1973 | | | | | | |
| Construction | 2 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 170,840 | 170,865 |
| Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5,882 | 5,882 |
| Manufacturing | 16 | 11 | 5 | 6,890 | 19,788 | 26,678 |
| Service | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,150 | 253 | 1,403 |
| Trade | 2 | 2 | - | 145 | - | 145 |
| Public Administration | 2 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 128 | 228 |
| Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1,671 | 445 | 2,116 |
| TOTAL | 31 | 20 | 11 | 9,981 | 197,336 | 207,317 |

# ESTIMATED POPULATION

# FOR

# CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

# SECTION II

## ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

| AREA | JAN. 1974 (000's) | APR. 1974 (000's) | JULY 1974 (000's) | OCT. 1974 (000's) | JAN. 1975 (000's) | APR. 1975 (000's) | JULY 1975 (000's) | OCT. 1975 (000's) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANADA | 22,307 | 22,384 | 22,479 | 22,574 | 22,659 | 22,737 | 22,831 | 22,923 |
| ATLANTIC REGION | 2,124 | 2,128 | 2,137 | 2,146 | 2,152 | 2,161 | 2,168 | 2,181 |
| Nova Scotia | 810 | 811 | 814 | 816 | 818 | 821 | 823 | 827 |
| New Brunswick | 658 | 660 | 663 | 668 | 670 | 673 | 676 | 681 |
| Newfoundland | 540 | 541 | 543 | 545 | 546 | 548 | 550 | 553 |
| P. E. I. | 116 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 120 |

The population of Canada at the beginning of October, 1975 was 22,923,000, 1.5 percent above the figure for the preceding year. The rate of growth was slightly above the 1.4 percent annual population growth rate from October, 1971 to October, 1975.

For the Atlantic Region as a whole, the population growth rate for the period October, 1974 to October, 1975 was 1.6 percent or an absolute increase of 35,000 persons indicating a somewhat marginally higher rate of growth than the national average of 1.5 percent for the same period.

The population for Nova Scotia stood at 827,000 in October, 1975 reflecting an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent, the smallest increase of the Atlantic Provinces. Of the four Atlantic Provinces, Prince Edward Island reported the largest relative population increase of 2.6 percent which was significantly above the national increase of 1.5 percent. New Brunswick, with a population of 681,000 reported a growth of 1.9 percent while Newfoundland recorded a population increase of 1.5 percent.

NOTE: The final census count of 1971 was the starting point of these estimates. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data and the movement of families receiving family allowances.

# SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES

# FOR

# CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

# SECTION III

# SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Wages in Nova Scotia industry as a percentage of the national average reveal that during the first six months of 1975 only manufacturing and trade have registered any increase over the same period a year ago. A decline in Nova Scotia's position vis a vi the national average with respect to average weekly wages and salaries occurred in mining which has declined from 81.7 percent of the national average in 1974 to 77.7 percent in 1975, transportation, communication and other utilities from 85.5 percent to 85.1 percent; finance, insurance and real estate from 88.6 percent to 87.4 percent and service from 74.6 percent to 73.8 percent. The construction industry showed no change over the period with wages remaining at 80.5 of the national average. The all industry figures show that there was an increase from 84.6 percent to 85.4 percent.

Average weekly earnings for the industrial composite increased by a greater proportion in Nova Scotia than in Canada as a whole. The provincial average climbed 15.6 percent from $145.62 for the first six months of 1974 to $168.39 for the same period in 1975 while the national average increased by 14.6 percent from $172.04 in 1974 to $197.15 in 1975.

Mining and construction were the only industries in Nova Scotia which were above the all-Canada average weekly wages and salaries figure for 1975. Industrial composite wage data in 1975 for Nova Scotia was 28.76 below the same figure for Canada.

NOTE: The figure on average weekly wages and salaries as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages and hours worked relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

The most significant increases for the province during 1974 occurred in manufacturing, construction and trade with the latter two recording increases of 14.6 percent while the former had a 21.5 percent rise in wages. The same three industries at the national level had increases of 15.9 percent, 14.6 percent and 14.2 percent respectively.

The lowest average weekly earnings percentage increase of all major industries over the 1974 - 1975 period was found in the finance, insurance and real estate industry where a 10.1 percent increase was revealed in Nova Scotia compared to a 11.7 percent increase for Canada as a whole.

## WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly earnings increased during 1975 for major centres within the province ranging from a low of 13.7 percent in Amherst to 27.4 percent in Yarmouth. A comparison of industrial composite wages in the urban areas vis a vi the province as a whole revealed that Sydney and New Glasgow were the only two areas to have wages higher than the provincial average of $168.39.

The highest industrial composite wages and salaries figure was registered in New Glasgow with a high of $194.56; followed by Sydney, $190.99; Halifax, $165.24; Amherst, $150.47; Truro, $141.80; and Yarmouth, $139.62.

NOTE: The figures used in the above analysis are based on six month averages for 1974 and 1975. The tables that are to follow have a six month average for 1975 while the previous years averages are based on twelve months.

TABLE 4
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1975
($)

| INDUSTRY | ANNUAL AVERAGES 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mining, Including Milling | 238.97 | 270.23 | 263.29 | 265.63 | 273.47 | 272.25 | 273.13 | 273.61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 185.63 | 207.71 | 202.66 | 204.91 | 205.79 | 209.68 | 210.77 | 212.47 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Durable Goods | 172.86 | 195.61 | 191.10 | 193.04 | 194.26 | 197.25 | 198.02 | 199.97 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable Goods | 198.41 | 220.08 | 214.55 | 216.97 | 217.39 | 222.32 | 223.94 | 225.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and Beverages | 168.71 | 193.77 | 188.03 | 190.21 | 193.63 | 194.96 | 196.76 | 199.01 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary Metal Industries | 221.84 | 241.14 | 238.44 | 241.33 | 238.93 | 241.08 | 244.14 | 242.89 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 219.36 | 236.22 | 230.50 | 231.26 | 230.14 | 239.18 | 242.47 | 243.74 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 250.30 | 276.30 | 267.48 | 271.53 | 265.78 | 280.08 | 284.18 | 288.72 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities | 204.39 | 226.19 | 222.10 | 224.22 | 224.25 | 227.33 | 228.42 | 230.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade | 139.92 | 154.15 | 148.18 | 150.73 | 153.17 | 153.91 | 157.36 | 161.53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale | 178.90 | 198.72 | 193.60 | 196.34 | 197.00 | 199.13 | 201.82 | 204.43 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail | 121.07 | 132.47 | 126.54 | 128.42 | 131.83 | 131.66 | 135.91 | 140.43 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 172.25 | 189.14 | 185.53 | 185.67 | 188.88 | 189.71 | 191.65 | 193.39 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Service | 126.11 | 139.17 | 136.09 | 136.42 | 138.98 | 139.48 | 140.79 | 143.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industrial Composite | 178.09 | 197.15 | 192.08 | 194.18 | 195.60 | 197.44 | 200.44 | 203.13 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Note: The 1975 annual average is based on the first six months of 1975 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 5
LARGER FIRM DATA

# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1975
($)



| INDUSTRY | ANNUAL AVERAGES 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mining, Including Milling | 194.26 | 209.94 | 185.12 | 205.53 | 220.55 | 225.67 | 221.12 | 201.67 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 160.53 | 187.74 | 183.98 | 184.57 | 191.47 | 188.34 | 189.00 | 189.09 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable Goods | 171.67 | 199.44 | 192.70 | 193.42 | 205.08 | 198.84 | 200.91 | 205.67 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Durable Goods | 152.60 | 179.31 | 177.43 | 177.87 | 181.08 | 180.76 | 180.58 | 178.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and Beverages | 124.28 | 148.35 | 146.75 | 145.34 | 150.70 | 145.75 | 151.09 | 150.47 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foods | 119.80 | 143.46 | 142.94 | 139.94 | 145.77 | 140.64 | 146.17 | 145.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fish Products | 110.93 | 135.54 | 136.00 | 131.63 | 144.50 | 130.87 | 136.34 | 133.89 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary Metal Industries | 196.23 | 222.29 | 213.02 | 210.79 | 241.59 | 221.59 | 223.58 | 223.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iron and Steel Mills | 196.31 | 222.50 | 213.18 | 211.01 | 241.87 | 221.78 | 223.78 | 223.37 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 179.14 | 209.18 | 203.55 | 204.99 | 208.49 | 203.73 | 209.25 | 225.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shipbuilding and Repairing | 180.10 | 214.00 | 199.22 | 202.87 | 222.24 | 212.24 | 211.04 | 236.41 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 196.76 | 222.47 | 213.89 | 221.96 | 217.96 | 222.17 | 225.28 | 223.55 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building | 200.37 | 220.72 | 211.36 | 220.97 | 210.95 | 225.34 | 227.91 | 227.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| General Contractors | 193.69 | 212.55 | 206.73 | 211.14 | 201.08 | 212.47 | 218.03 | 225.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering | 188.11 | 228.25 | 224.28 | 225.69 | 242.74 | 213.37 | 221.05 | 242.36 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities | 174.34 | 192.57 | 193.75 | 193.81 | 194.47 | 193.63 | 191.44 | 188.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation | 168.00 | 191.68 | 192.46 | 196.43 | 197.01 | 190.96 | 188.55 | 184.66 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water Transport and Services | 174.03 | 198.95 | 199.70 | 201.43 | 235.27 | 195.03 | 187.94 | 174.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Railway Transport | 198.05 | 227.26 | 223.07 | 233.55 | 230.51 | 228.98 | 225.14 | 222.31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communication | 175.38 | 184.16 | 187.43 | 182.19 | 182.01 | 187.28 | 183.36 | 182.68 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electric, power, gas and water | 205.31 | 215.27 | 213.05 | 209.15 | 211.34 | 218.98 | 222.65 | 216.44 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade | 115.81 | 129.06 | 124.56 | 125.14 | 128.16 | 129.61 | 131.71 | 135.16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale Trade | 153.73 | 172.05 | 167.45 | 170.06 | 168.98 | 171.76 | 174.75 | 179.31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Retail Trade | 103.34 | 114.93 | 110.98 | 110.86 | 115.16 | 116.17 | 116.58 | 119.81 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food stores | 92.49 | 103.05 | 98.72 | 97.83 | 104.76 | 104.79 | 107.13 | 105.08 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Department stores | 85.47 | 95.17 | 90.48 | 90.26 | 95.45 | 97.10 | 95.56 | 102.18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Automotive stores | 146.40 | 162.34 | 151.10 | 155.89 | 160.49 | 164.00 | 169.53 | 173.02 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 152.54 | 165.29 | 161.71 | 162.80 | 166.98 | 166.87 | 165.45 | 167.94 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Service | 93.86 | 102.75 | 100.04 | 97.23 | 100.80 | 103.68 | 106.18 | 108.59 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personal Services | 77.29 | 80.48 | 78.62 | 76.37 | 79.52 | 78.36 | 82.92 | 87.06 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industrial Composite | 149.98 | 168.39 | 164.46 | 165.47 | 169.93 | 169.51 | 170.53 | 170.46 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Note: The 1975 annual average is based on the first six months of 1975 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 6
LARGER FIRM DATA

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA
1975
($)

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| HALIFAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 162.68 | 177.31 | 206.10 | 199.84 | 200.04 | 204.94 | 205.44 | 210.41 | 215.91 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-durable goods | 149.94 | 169.86 | 196.69 | 191.68 | 194.24 | 191.45 | 197.17 | 202.11 | 203.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 189.94 | 208.45 | 231.20 | 225.28 | 223.79 | 228.59 | 228.91 | 238.99 | 241.66 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities | 156.68 | 177.73 | 189.02 | 191.32 | 187.29 | 194.16 | 191.65 | 187.11 | 182.56 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade | 114.88 | 117.02 | 131.71 | 124.64 | 126.16 | 131.42 | 133.66 | 134.51 | 139.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 143.35 | 158.57 | 172.34 | 168.95 | 169.67 | 173.64 | 173.88 | 172.60 | 175.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Service | 91.60 | 98.89 | 111.35 | 110.49 | 104.75 | 107.59 | 113.53 | 114.53 | 117.18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industrial Composite | 135.78 | 148.56 | 165.24 | 161.55 | 159.95 | 165.48 | 166.39 | 167.85 | 170.24 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SYDNEY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 150.85 | 182.48 | 211.53 | 201.57 | 204.00 | 232.78 | 209.79 | 209.40 | 211.61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable goods | 153.72 | 187.55 | 220.05 | 212.38 | 209.95 | 241.49 | 218.43 | 218.62 | 219.42 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade | 101.05 | 104.70 | 120.22 | 115.94 | 114.51 | 116.07 | 119.55 | 126.72 | 128.53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industrial Composite | 145.05 | 167.27 | 190.99 | 176.37 | 186.81 | 200.81 | 196.62 | 196.44 | 188.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NEW GLASGOW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Composite | 150.28 | 171.86 | 194.56 | 188.62 | 195.14 | 191.46 | 192.78 | 197.69 | 201.64 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AMHERST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Composite | 127.41 | 134.73 | 150.47 | 144.64 | 148.80 | 149.45 | 154.92 | 152.38 | 152.64 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TRURO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Composite | 111.96 | 123.95 | 141.80 | 139.40 | 139.11 | 140.43 | 142.73 | 144.25 | 144.88 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YARMOUTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Composite | 101.12 | 113.64 | 139.62 | 130.43 | 138.02 | 139.31 | 144.13 | 141.65 | 144.17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Note: The 1975 annual average is based on the first six months of 1975 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 7
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1975

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1974 ($) | 1975* ($) | JAN. ($) | FEB. ($) | MAR. ($) | APR. ($) | MAY ($) | JUNE ($) | JULY ($) | AUG. ($) | SEPT. ($) | OCT. ($) | NOV. ($) | DEC. ($) |
| Manufacturing | 4.37 | 4.93 | 4.77 | 4.83 | 4.91 | 4.96 | 5.01 | 5.07 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable goods | 4.69 | 5.42 | 5.07 | 5.14 | 5.21 | 5.27 | 5.33 | 5.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-durable goods | 4.03 | 4.59 | 4.46 | 4.50 | 4.58 | 4.61 | 4.66 | 4.71 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and Beverage | 4.03 | 4.65 | 4.49 | 4.57 | 4.69 | 4.71 | 4.70 | 4.74 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary Metal Industries | 5.71 | 5.64 | 5.53 | 5.60 | 5.62 | 5.66 | 5.72 | 5.72 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 5.18 | 5.64 | 5.44 | 5.54 | 5.59 | 5.67 | 5.75 | 5.82 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 6.43 | 7.20 | 7.04 | 7.12 | 7.18 | 7.24 | 7.29 | 7.33 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building | 6.63 | 7.34 | 7.16 | 7.21 | 7.28 | 7.33 | 7.49 | 7.55 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering | 6.05 | 6.96 | 6.77 | 6.92 | 6.97 | 7.07 | 6.99 | 7.04 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

| | 1974 | 1975* | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable goods | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-durable goods | 38.3 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and Beverages | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary Metal Industries | 40.1 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 39.8 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 36.8 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building | 37.5 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 35.7 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering | 42.3 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 41.3 | 42.4 | 43.5 | | | | | | |

* Note: The 1975 annual average is based on the first six months of 1975 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 8
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1975

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

| INDUSTRY | ANNUAL AVERAGES 1974 ($) | 1975* ($) | JAN. ($) | FEB. ($) | MAR. ($) | APR. ($) | MAY ($) | JUNE ($) | JULY ($) | AUG. ($) | SEPT. ($) | OCT. ($) | NOV. ($) | DEC. ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 3.87 | 4.50 | 4.39 | 4.44 | 4.64 | 4.51 | 4.50 | 4.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable Goods | 4.14 | 4.22 | 4.68 | 4.67 | 5.03 | 4.73 | 4.84 | 4.94 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Durable Goods | 3.64 | 4.23 | 4.15 | 4.23 | 4.28 | 4.32 | 4.23 | 4.17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and Beverages | 2.98 | 3.48 | 3.42 | 3.46 | 3.53 | 3.52 | 3.50 | 3.44 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary Metal Industries | 4.73 | 5.37 | 5.18 | 5.11 | 6.21 | 5.20 | 5.27 | 5.23 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 4.40 | 5.10 | 4.97 | 4.96 | 4.97 | 4.94 | 5.21 | 5.53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 5.17 | 5.89 | 5.88 | 5.93 | 5.94 | 5.82 | 5.98 | 5.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building | 5.50 | 6.04 | 5.99 | 6.01 | 5.98 | 5.96 | 6.18 | 6.12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering | 4.52 | 5.52 | 5.33 | 5.57 | 5.76 | 5.37 | 5.68 | 5.39 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

| INDUSTRY | ANNUAL AVERAGES 1974 ($) | 1975* ($) | JAN. ($) | FEB. ($) | MAR. ($) | APR. ($) | MAY ($) | JUNE ($) | JULY ($) | AUG. ($) | SEPT. ($) | OCT. ($) | NOV. ($) | DEC. ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 38.2 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Durable Goods | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Durable Goods | 37.4 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and Beverages | 35.9 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 38.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary Metal Industries | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 37.3 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 40.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 37.7 | 37.2 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 36.0 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 40.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building | 36.4 | 36.3 | 34.9 | 36.5 | 34.8 | 37.6 | 36.8 | 37.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Engineering | 40.2 | 39.6 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 41.5 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 44.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Note: The 1975 annual average is based on the first six months of 1975 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 9

WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
1971 - 1975
(%)

| INDUSTRY | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MINING, INCLUDING MILLING | 76.3 | 75.9 | 81.5 | 81.3 | 77.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 80.4 | 82.3 | 84.2 | 86.5 | 90.4 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 83.4 | 76.2 | 79.5 | 78.6 | 80.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES | 81.3 | 84.4 | 83.1 | 85.3 | 85.1 |
| TRADE | 84.6 | 78.1 | 88.3 | 82.8 | 83.7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 88.3 | 87.0 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 87.4 |
| SERVICE | 74.2 | 76.4 | 77.0 | 74.4 | 73.8 |
| INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE | 82.0 | 82.6 | 83.8 | 84.2 | 85.4 |

Note: The 1975 figures are based on an average of the first six months of 1975 while the previous years are 12 month averages.

TABLE 10

REAL WAGES FOR HALIFAX
1975

| | | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($) | CONSUMER PRICE INDEX | REAL WAGES ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AVERAGE 1974 | | 148.56 | 121.6 | 122.17 |
| 1974 | JAN. | 139.97 | 115.9 | 120.77 |
| | FEB. | 140.98 | 116.5 | 121.01 |
| | MAR. | 143.05 | 117.6 | 121.64 |
| | APR. | 143.97 | 118.7 | 121.29 |
| | MAY | 145.86 | 120.3 | 121.25 |
| | JUNE | 151.26 | 121.9 | 124.09 |
| | JULY | 155.04 | 123.0 | 126.05 |
| | AUG. | 154.29 | 123.4 | 125.03 |
| | SEPT. | 152.77 | 124.3 | 122.90 |
| | OCT. | 152.67 | 124.8 | 122.33 |
| | NOV. | 151.73 | 126.0 | 120.42 |
| | DEC. | 151.09 | 126.8 | 119.16 |
| AVERAGE 1975 | | 165.24 | 130.0 | 127.11 |
| 1975 | JAN. | 161.55 | 127.6 | 126.61 |
| | FEB. | 159.95 | 128.7 | 124.28 |
| | MAR. | 165.48 | 129.4 | 127.88 |
| | APR. | 166.39 | 130.4 | 127.60 |
| | MAY | 167.85 | 131.1 | 128.03 |
| | JUNE | 170.24 | 132.5 | 128.48 |

The price index is used to deflate actual wages so their true purchasing power is shown in terms of a particular base, in this case, the purchasing power of the 1971 dollar. This table shows that actual earnings rose to $165.24 in the first six months of 1975 from $144.18 for the same period a year ago. This represents a 14.6 percent rise in actual terms while real wages increased by 4.5 percent.

Note: The 1975 annual average is based on the first six months of 1975 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

# PRICE MOVEMENTS

# SECTION IV
# PRICE MOVEMENTS

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost of living index and was first published on October 23, 1952 on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns 1957-58 while a further weight revision in May, 1973, reflected 1967 family expenditure patterns (and within the food component, 1969 detailed spending habits).

In January, 1969, subsequent Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published in a time reference base 1961=100 instead of the 1949 base. Recently the time base has been further revised to 1971=100. This arithmetic conversion does not alter the movements of the consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision of the reference year is in keeping with Statistics Canada's (formerly Dominion Bureau of Statistics) policy of bringing consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continuous measureable market price over time.

The index is related to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group." It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experience of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, clothing, housing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals basic needs but also include a measurement of the prices of every-day goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

## GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENTS - COMPARISON BETWEEN CANADA AND HALIFAX

The consumer price index is published for Canada and fourteen regional cities with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey. Figures are, however, presented for Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) in the Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials.

Nationally, the consumer price index (1971=100) increased 10.8 percent over the 1974-75 period while Halifax experienced a 10.1 percent increase for the same period. The increase in the Canadian index was marginally less (0.1 percentage points) than was experienced during the 1973-74 period when a rise of 10.9 percent in the all-items index was reported. A review of price increases, according to the respective price components, indicates that the two major components of the consumer price index - food and housing recorded increases of 12.9 percent and 10.0 percent respectively at the national level. A lower rate of increase, however, was found in Halifax where the food index increased by 12.2 percent while housing rose by 8.2 percent.

## PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional city indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, weighting system and items content. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered

## PRICE MOVEMENTS (CONTINUED)

that they are not indicators of comparative price levels between the cities. That is, they do not, in any way, indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

All the regional cities showed increases in their price indexes during the year. They ranged from a low of 9.5 percent in Ottawa to a high of 12.4 percent in Winnipeg. Halifax experienced an overall price increase of 10.1 percent. All components of the consumer price showed an acceleration in Halifax. These components and their rate of price increase are: tobacco and alcohol (13.0%); transportation (12.7%); food (12.2%); health and personal care (10.6%); housing (8.2%); recreation and reading (7.7%); clothing (6.6%).

## INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Inter-City price comparisons are drawn for commodities and services comprising nearly three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index for Canada is based with the major omission being shelter (both rented and owned).

In developing these spatial price comparisons, efforts were made to achieve compatability by equating qualities of goods and services and by matching types of retail outlets as far as possible. Price relationships between pairs of cities were derived and subsequently converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100 to facilitate comparison over the whole range of cities.

Inter-City indexes of retail price differentials are now being updated on a component by component basis and the remaining indexes will be published by Statistics Canada as soon as they become available.

TABLE 11

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - CANADA
1975

1971 = 100

| | | ALL-ITEMS | FOOD | HOUSING | CLOTHING | TRANSPORTATION | HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE | RECREATION & READING | TOBACCO & ALCOHOL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1974 | JAN. | 118.1 | 132.4 | 115.8 | 112.5 | 110.5 | 113.6 | 109.9 | 106.5 |
| | FEB. | 119.3 | 135.4 | 116.5 | 113.1 | 110.7 | 114.5 | 110.5 | 107.9 |
| | MAR. | 120.5 | 137.4 | 117.5 | 115.1 | 111.0 | 114.8 | 111.1 | 108.3 |
| | APR. | 121.4 | 137.6 | 118.0 | 116.2 | 112.3 | 117.1 | 112.8 | 110.0 |
| | MAY | 123.4 | 141.6 | 119.4 | 116.9 | 114.2 | 118.2 | 114.0 | 111.0 |
| | JUNE | 125.0 | 143.4 | 121.0 | 118.1 | 116.4 | 118.9 | 115.7 | 111.6 |
| | JULY | 125.9 | 144.7 | 121.7 | 118.5 | 117.3 | 119.3 | 118.3 | 111.9 |
| | AUG. | 127.1 | 146.7 | 122.8 | 119.1 | 118.0 | 121.1 | 119.5 | 112.8 |
| | SEPT. | 127.9 | 147.3 | 123.7 | 120.4 | 118.3 | 121.5 | 120.1 | 113.1 |
| | OCT. | 129.1 | 149.4 | 124.9 | 121.4 | 118.1 | 123.2 | 121.2 | 114.9 |
| | NOV. | 130.5 | 151.3 | 125.7 | 122.1 | 120.9 | 124.7 | 122.1 | 115.6 |
| | DEC. | 131.8 | 153.4 | 126.8 | 122.9 | 121.4 | 125.5 | 122.6 | 118.2 |
| AVERAGE 1974 | | 125.0 | 143.4 | 121.1 | 118.0 | 115.8 | 119.4 | 116.4 | 111.8 |
| 1975 | JAN. | 132.4 | 154.0 | 127.6 | 122.6 | 122.2 | 125.9 | 122.9 | 120.6 |
| | FEB. | 133.4 | 155.3 | 128.5 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 127.8 | 124.1 | 121.5 |
| | MAR. | 134.1 | 154.7 | 129.6 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 128.4 | 125.0 | 122.4 |
| | APR. | 134.8 | 155.5 | 130.0 | 124.0 | 126.0 | 130.4 | 125.7 | 122.9 |
| | MAY | 135.9 | 157.2 | 130.7 | 124.0 | 126.4 | 132.2 | 127.5 | 125.7 |
| | JUNE | 137.9 | 162.3 | 131.9 | 125.0 | 127.3 | 132.7 | 128.5 | 126.1 |
| | JULY | 139.8 | 166.1 | 132.9 | 124.9 | 130.5 | 133.1 | 130.5 | 126.4 |
| | AUG. | 141.2 | 167.8 | 134.4 | 125.0 | 132.8 | 135.2 | 130.9 | 127.1 |
| | SEPT. | 141.5 | 166.6 | 135.6 | 126.0 | 133.1 | 135.6 | 131.3 | 127.1 |
| | OCT. | 142.8 | 167.3 | 137.9 | 126.8 | 133.7 | 137.2 | 131.9 | 127.7 |
| | NOV. | 144.1 | 168.3 | 139.3 | 127.5 | 136.3 | 138.6 | 132.2 | 128.0 |
| | DEC. | 144.3 | 167.2 | 140.5 | 128.2 | 136.5 | 138.6 | 131.9 | 128.2 |
| AVERAGE 1975 | | 138.5 | 161.9 | 133.2 | 125.1 | 129.4 | 133.0 | 128.5 | 125.3 |
| % CHANGE 1974 - 75 | | 10.8 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 12.1 |

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX
## 1975

1971 = 100

| | | ALL-ITEMS | FOOD | HOUSING | CLOTHING | TRANSPORTATION | HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE | RECREATION & READING | TOBACCO & ALCOHOL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1974 | JAN. | 115.9 | 131.5 | 111.8 | 107.2 | 112.7 | 107.3 | 109.8 | 105.0 |
| | FEB. | 116.5 | 132.9 | 112.6 | 106.8 | 112.7 | 109.0 | 110.0 | 105.0 |
| | MAR. | 117.6 | 135.0 | 113.3 | 108.3 | 113.5 | 109.1 | 110.5 | 105.4 |
| | APR. | 118.7 | 136.3 | 113.6 | 109.9 | 115.3 | 110.3 | 112.8 | 106.9 |
| | MAY | 120.3 | 141.1 | 114.1 | 110.9 | 115.4 | 111.6 | 113.6 | 109.6 |
| | JUNE | 121.9 | 144.5 | 115.2 | 112.3 | 116.5 | 112.1 | 114.9 | 109.9 |
| | JULY | 123.0 | 146.3 | 115.5 | 113.1 | 118.9 | 112.2 | 116.3 | 110.2 |
| | AUG. | 123.4 | 147.2 | 116.1 | 111.4 | 118.1 | 113.6 | 117.6 | 110.4 |
| | SEPT. | 124.3 | 148.0 | 116.5 | 115.2 | 118.7 | 114.9 | 118.4 | 111.3 |
| | OCT. | 124.8 | 151.4 | 114.9 | 116.1 | 118.8 | 116.6 | 118.1 | 112.9 |
| | NOV. | 126.0 | 152.6 | 115.7 | 116.8 | 121.8 | 118.2 | 118.6 | 113.0 |
| | DEC. | 126.8 | 155.5 | 115.6 | 117.8 | 121.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 113.6 |
| AVERAGE 1974 | | 121.6 | 143.5 | 114.6 | 112.2 | 117.0 | 112.8 | 114.9 | 109.4 |
| 1975 | JAN. | 127.6 | 155.0 | 117.3 | 116.5 | 124.5 | 119.5 | 119.3 | 113.6 |
| | FEB. | 128.7 | 156.2 | 117.8 | 117.2 | 125.4 | 121.9 | 120.3 | 118.5 |
| | MAR. | 129.4 | 156.0 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 126.0 | 122.2 | 121.3 | 120.6 |
| | APR. | 130.4 | 157.0 | 120.2 | 118.6 | 127.1 | 123.2 | 121.8 | 120.6 |
| | MAY | 131.1 | 157.8 | 120.7 | 118.9 | 127.2 | 124.2 | 122.6 | 125.3 |
| | JUNE | 132.5 | 160.9 | 121.7 | 119.8 | 128.3 | 124.4 | 123.3 | 125.7 |
| | JULY | 134.3 | 163.2 | 123.0 | 120.0 | 132.6 | 124.5 | 124.6 | 125.7 |
| | AUG. | 136.2 | 166.2 | 124.3 | 119.1 | 136.5 | 126.4 | 125.3 | 126.7 |
| | SEPT. | 136.1 | 164.2 | 124.9 | 120.4 | 136.5 | 126.6 | 125.6 | 126.7 |
| | OCT. | 139.2 | 164.6 | 132.0 | 121.2 | 138.3 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 126.7 |
| | NOV. | 140.2 | 165.7 | 132.9 | 122.0 | 140.1 | 128.6 | 127.1 | 126.8 |
| | DEC. | 141.0 | 165.3 | 134.8 | 122.9 | 140.3 | 129.5 | 127.6 | 126.7 |
| AVERAGE 1975 | | 133.9 | 161.0 | 124.0 | 119.6 | 131.9 | 124.8 | 123.8 | 123.6 |
| % CHANGE 1974 - 75 | | 10.1 | 12.2 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 13.0 |

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT
1975

1971 = 100

| AREA | ANNUAL AVERAGES 1974 | 1975 | % CHANGE | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. John's | 128.3 | 143.0 | 11.5 | 135.8 | 137.0 | 138.5 | 139.3 | 140.0 | 141.3 | 143.3 | 147.0 | 147.3 | 147.9 | 148.9 | 149.2 |
| Halifax | 121.6 | 133.9 | 10.1 | 127.6 | 128.7 | 129.4 | 130.4 | 131.1 | 132.5 | 134.3 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 139.2 | 140.2 | 141.0 |
| Saint John | 123.7 | 138.1 | 11.6 | 131.2 | 132.3 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 135.5 | 137.0 | 139.3 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 142.2 | 143.4 | 143.9 |
| Quebec | 122.5 | 135.0 | 10.2 | 129.3 | 130.3 | 130.9 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 134.1 | 135.8 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 139.3 | 140.2 | 140.1 |
| Montreal | 123.0 | 136.4 | 10.9 | 130.2 | 131.5 | 132.0 | 132.6 | 133.5 | 135.9 | 137.8 | 139.4 | 139.5 | 140.7 | 141.9 | 141.9 |
| Ottawa | 123.9 | 135.8 | 9.6 | 130.2 | 131.4 | 131.9 | 132.3 | 133.4 | 135.0 | 136.6 | 137.9 | 138.6 | 139.9 | 141.2 | 141.8 |
| Toronto | 123.0 | 136.1 | 10.7 | 130.4 | 131.4 | 132.3 | 132.8 | 134.0 | 135.9 | 137.7 | 138.6 | 138.6 | 139.5 | 141.0 | 141.3 |
| Thunder Bay | 122.6 | 136.4 | 11.3 | 130.4 | 131.1 | 132.2 | 133.1 | 133.9 | 135.8 | 137.4 | 138.8 | 138.7 | 140.5 | 142.2 | 142.9 |
| Winnipeg | 122.2 | 137.4 | 12.4 | 130.1 | 131.9 | 132.7 | 133.7 | 134.8 | 136.9 | 138.5 | 140.0 | 140.4 | 141.7 | 143.9 | 144.6 |
| Saskatoon | 120.4 | 133.9 | 11.2 | 127.7 | 128.6 | 129.5 | 130.1 | 131.1 | 132.5 | 134.7 | 136.1 | 137.4 | 138.5 | 140.2 | 140.3 |
| Regina | 120.4 | 133.1 | 10.5 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.0 | 130.3 | 131.7 | 133.8 | 135.3 | 137.0 | 137.9 | 139.5 | 139.3 |
| Edmonton | 122.5 | 135.8 | 10.9 | 129.9 | 130.3 | 130.9 | 131.6 | 132.5 | 134.9 | 137.1 | 139.0 | 139.3 | 140.8 | 141.8 | 141.8 |
| Calgary | 120.9 | 134.6 | 11.3 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 129.8 | 130.7 | 131.5 | 133.5 | 135.3 | 137.3 | 137.9 | 139.3 | 140.5 | 141.1 |
| Vancouver | 123.9 | 137.7 | 11.1 | 131.9 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.9 | 135.3 | 136.9 | 139.1 | 140.1 | 141.3 | 142.8 | 142.8 | 142.9 |
| Canada | 125.0 | 138.5 | 10.8 | 132.4 | 133.4 | 134.1 | 134.8 | 135.9 | 137.9 | 139.8 | 141.2 | 141.5 | 142.8 | 144.1 | 144.3 |

TABLE 14

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS
AS OF FEBRUARY, 1975

COMBINED CITIES AVERAGE = 100

| | HALIFAX | ST. JOHN'S | SAINT JOHN | CHARLOTTETOWN | MONTREAL | TORONTO | WINNIPEG | VANCOUVER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION | 101 | 109 | 103 | 104 | 99 | 98 | 101 | 107 |
| RECREATION, EDUCATION & READING | 98 | 97 | 98 | 94 | 104 | 101 | 94 | 98 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 101 | 109 | 107 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 95 | 96 |
| HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE | 94 | 101 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 105 | 99 | 103 |
| TOBACCO & ALCOHOL | 111 | 126 | 111 | 109 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 95 |

# CHARACTERISTICS

# OF THE
# NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

# SECTION VI

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

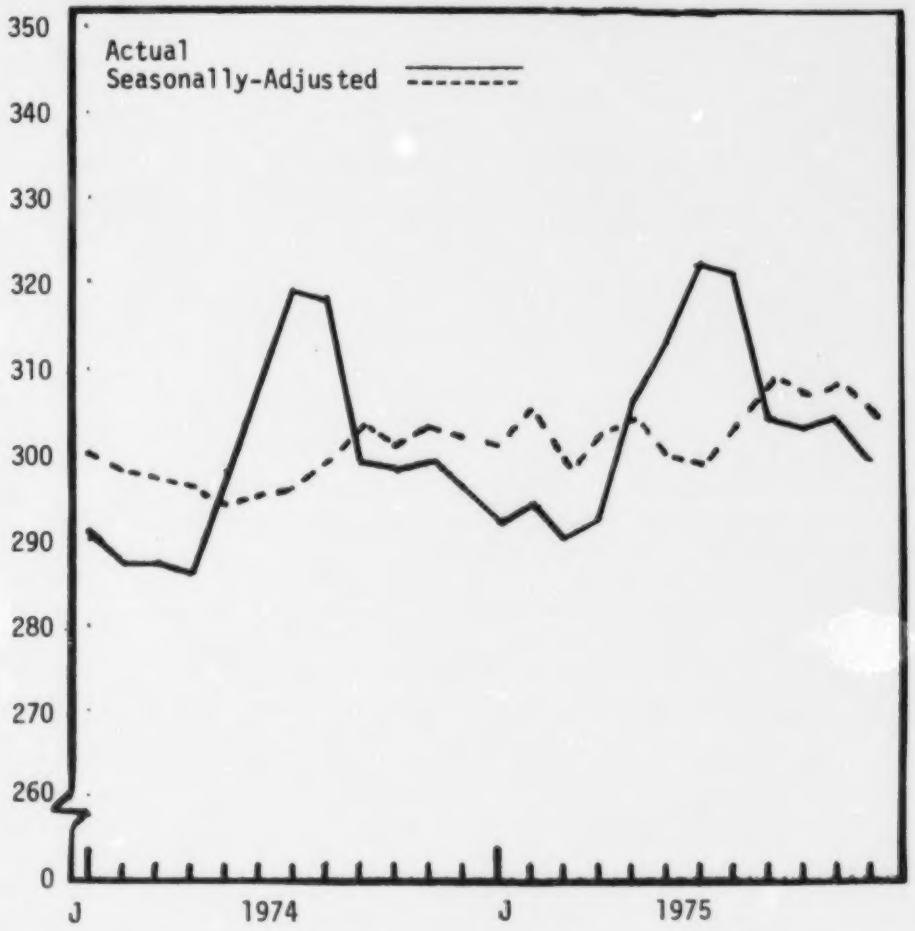
## THE LABOUR FORCE

The last number of years has seen a significant expansion in the provincial labour force but this was not the case during 1975 as this growth appeared to slow down somewhat. Figures indicate that an average of 303,000 people participated in the labour force during 1975 as compared to 299,000 in 1974. This represents an increase of only 1.3 percent for the 1974 - 75 period and is significantly below the 6.4 percent increase recorded over the 1973 - 74 period. The Canadian labour force for the same period (1974 - 75) grew by 3.7 percent.

Labour force composition experienced a small change during the year with the male component increasing by 1.5 percent while the females saw their numbers increase by 1.0 percent. In absolute terms, the male component consisted of 201,000 persons on the average in 1975, an increase of 3,000 over 1974 while the female component increased by 1,000 for a yearly average of 102,000.

When looking at the provincial labour force by main age groupings as in Table 17 one sees that persons 25 and over have increased their share of the total labour force marginally.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE
1974-1975



# LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

## PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation (that proportion of the population 14 years of age and over, working or seeking work) decreased by 0.5 percentage points in 1975 to 52.0 percent. The decreased participation can probably best be explained by weaknesses in the provincial economy created by the current recession which in turn has reduced significantly the number of job opportunities existing in the local labour markets. One only has to examine job vacancy statistics to see this phenomena. We see in Table 15 that during the first three quarters of 1975 the job vacancy rate was consistently below that for the corresponding period in 1974.

TABLE 15

Quarterly Job Vacancy Rates For Nova Scotia*
1974 - 75

| | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1974 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 7 |
| 1975 | 7 | 8 | 9 | - |

Male participation during 1975 averaged 70.5 percent, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points over 1974's figure while female participation declined by 0.5 percentage points as well to the 1975 average of 34.3 percent.

Note: Vacancy rates indicate the number of vacancies per thousand existing jobs (sum of vacant and filled jobs). Both full-time and part-time jobs are included.

An examination of participation rates by major age groupings reveals decreases in both the 14 - 24 years and 25 and over categories. The most significant decrease took place among younger persons with a decline of 0.9 percentage points while those 25 and over recorded a decrease of 0.2 percentage points.

Wide disparties exist in participation rates for the various economic regions in Nova Scotia. These differences may be attributed to the levels of unemployment which prevailed in each of these regions, but caution must be used when applying this criteria. There is no direct relationship between the level of participation and the unemployment rate when looked at on a monthly basis, but trends can be discerned when longer time periods are examined. Economic Region, Group 6 (consisting of Digby, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth counties) has for years displayed a high participation rate, 55.2 percent in 1975, and a relatively low jobless rate. In contrast, Cape Breton, Economic Region 4 has suffered high unemployment and a low level of participation, 46.8 percent in 1975. Economic Region, Group 5 (including the counties of Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Hants, Kings and Pictou) experienced a participation rate of 50.8 percent in 1975.

## EMPLOYMENT

The overall employment level during 1975 showed a marginal increase of 0.4 percent or 1,000 persons leaving the number of jobholders at 279,000. This is a significant turn around from the 1973 - 74 period when employment increased by 6.1 percent.

## LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

A look at employment by industry shows that nearly 68.5 percent of Nova Scotians were employed in the service industries in 1975. Employment in this sector rose by 1.6 percent or 3,000 persons while the goods-producing industries showed a decrease of 2.2 percent or 2,000 persons. The dominant employer in the economy continued to be the community, business and personal service industries where employment reached 79,000 during 1975, an increase of 3.9 percent over 1974's figure. The goods-producing sector over the 1974 - 75 period experienced a decrease in its level of employment with 2,000 fewer jobholders. This decrease was confined wholly to the manufacturing industry where a decrease of 2,000 was recorded while an increase of 1,000 jobholders was found in the construction industry.

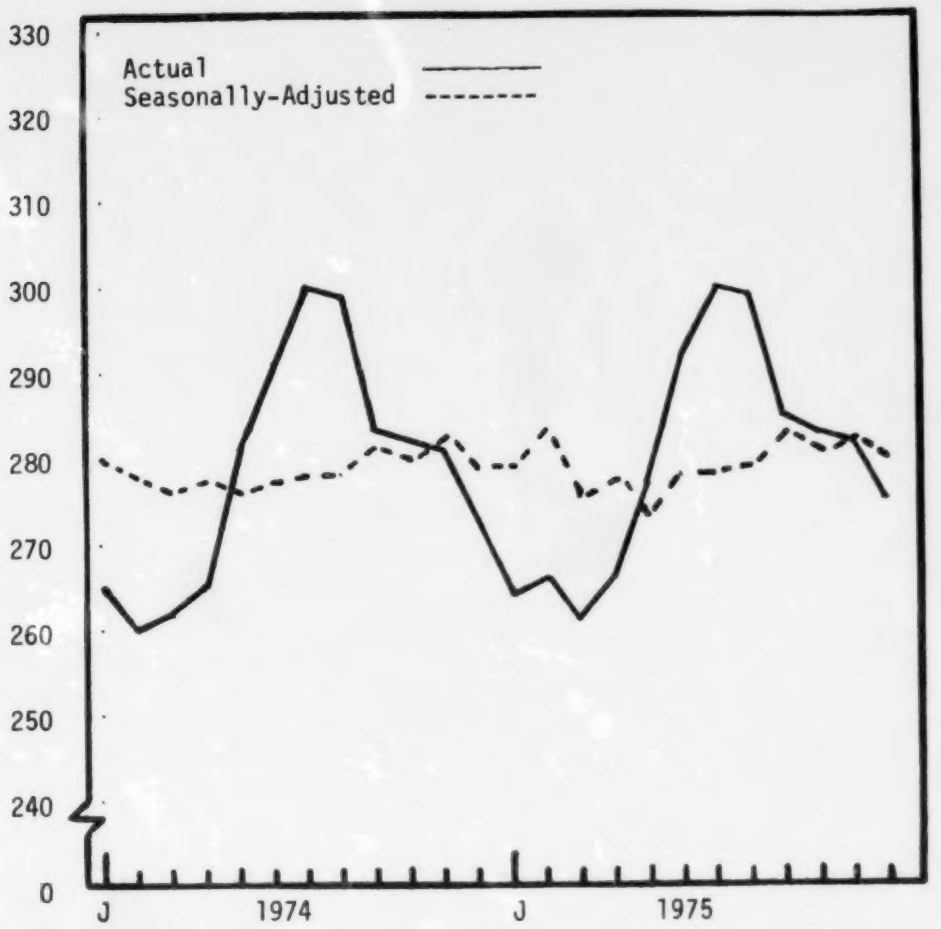
The occupational distribution of employment for 1975 indicates that employment has increased marginally for several job categories. Clerical, service and sales occupations represented 14.3 percent, 12.5 percent and 12.2 percent respectively of total employment in Nova Scotia during year. Increases of 2,000 were found in the natural science, sales and service occupations while a decrease of the same magnitude was found for clerical occupations.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The level of unemployment during 1975 has averaged 24,000 people, 4,000 more than 1974. The reason for this rise in the number unemployed can be attributed to the provincial economy not having the needed capacity to provide jobs for the increasing labour force. While the labour force increased by 4,000 persons over 1974 - 75, employment rose only marginally. The average rate of unemployment in 1975 was 7.9 percent while in 1974 is was 6.7 percent.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY

1974 - 1975



## LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

The three economic regions within Nova Scotia all recorded increases in their rates of unemployment during 1975. A sharp contrast can be drawn between mainland Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island. The situation in Cape Breton, Economic Region, Group 4 showed further signs of deterioration in 1975 with the jobless rate increasing from 1974's level of 11.8 percent to 13.6 percent in 1975. Economic Region, Group 5, showed a slight rise in its level of unemployment (0.4 percentage points) with unemployment increasing to 7.6 percent of the labour force in the region. Economic Region, Group 6, experienced a rate of unemployment of 6.2 percent in 1975, up 1.6 percentage points from 1974's level.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA
1974-1975

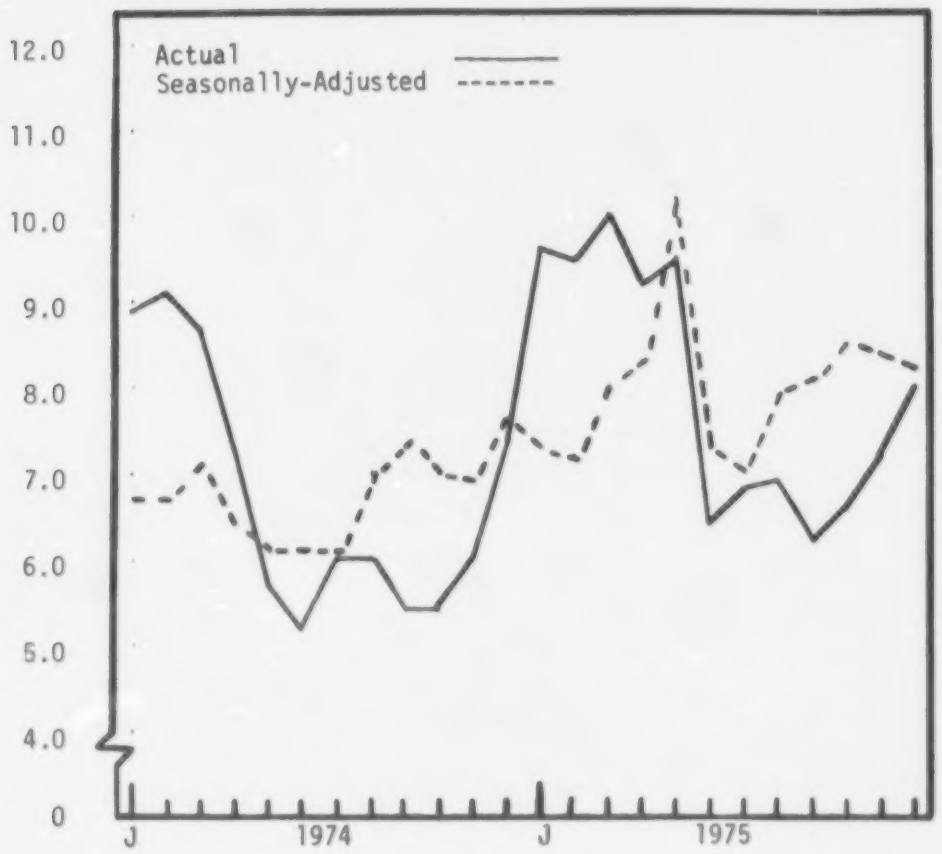


TABLE 16



LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
1975
(000's)

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| LABOUR FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 281 | 299 | 303 | 292 | 294 | 290 | 292 | 306 | 313 | 322 | 321 | 304 | 303 | 304 | 299 |
| Seasonally-Adjusted | 281 | 299 | 303 | 301 | 305 | 299 | 302 | 304 | 300 | 299 | 303 | 308 | 307 | 308 | 305 |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 50.5 | 52.5 | 52.0 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 55.1 | 54.9 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 51.7 | 50.7 |
| Seasonally-Adjusted | 50.5 | 52.5 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 52.9 | 51.7 | 52.0 | 52.1 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 51.7 | 52.4 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 51.8 |
| EMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 262 | 278 | 279 | 264 | 266 | 261 | 266 | 277 | 292 | 300 | 299 | 285 | 283 | 282 | 275 |
| Seasonally-Adjusted | 262 | 278 | 279 | 279 | 283 | 275 | 277 | 273 | 278 | 278 | 279 | 283 | 281 | 282 | 280 |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 19 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| Seasonally-Adjusted | 19 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 31 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| Seasonally-Adjusted | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 |

TABLE 17

LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
ACTUAL SERIES
1975
(000's)

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| TOTAL (Both Sexes) | 281 | 299 | 303 | 292 | 294 | 290 | 292 | 306 | 313 | 322 | 321 | 304 | 303 | 304 | 299 |
| 14 - 24 years | 88 | 97 | 98 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 88 | 100 | 103 | 118 | 114 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 94 |
| 25 and over | 192 | 202 | 206 | 202 | 203 | 200 | 204 | 206 | 209 | 204 | 207 | 209 | 209 | 208 | 205 |
| TOTAL (Male) | 189 | 198 | 201 | 193 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 204 | 207 | 216 | 214 | 201 | 198 | 199 | 195 |
| 14 - 24 years | 53 | 58 | 58 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 60 | 62 | 72 | 69 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 54 |
| 25 and over | 136 | 139 | 143 | 140 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 144 | 145 | 144 | 145 | 143 | 142 | 142 | 141 |
| TOTAL (Female) | 92 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 97 | 101 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 103 | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| 14 - 24 years | 35 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 46 | 45 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 25 and over | 56 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 59 | 62 | 61 | 64 | 60 | 62 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 64 |

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 18



PARTICIPATION RATES
BY AGE AND SEX
1975

(%)

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| TOTAL (Both Sexes) | 50.5 | 52.5 | 52.0 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 55.1 | 54.9 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 51.7 | 50.7 |
| 14 - 24 years | 49.2 | 52.7 | 51.8 | 48.1 | 48.7 | 48.1 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 54.5 | 62.4 | 60.3 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 50.5 | 49.2 |
| 25 and over | 50.9 | 52.3 | 52.1 | 51.8 | 51.9 | 51.2 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 53.0 | 51.6 | 52.3 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 52.3 | 51.4 |
| TOTAL (Male) | 69.5 | 71.0 | 70.5 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 68.7 | 71.8 | 72.6 | 75.8 | 74.8 | 70.3 | 69.0 | 69.3 | 67.7 |
| 14 - 24 years | 58.2 | 62.2 | 60.8 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 55.2 | 62.5 | 64.6 | 75.0 | 71.9 | 59.8 | 57.7 | 58.8 | 55.7 |
| 25 and over | 75.1 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 74.9 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 76.7 | 75.3 | 74.7 | 74.3 | 73.8 |
| TOTAL (Female) | 32.4 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 34.0 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 34.3 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 34.4 |
| 14 - 24 years | 39.3 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 40.2 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 43.5 | 44.1 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.9 | 42.6 |
| 25 and over | 28.6 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 31.2 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 31.9 | 32.4 | 31.7 | 30.8 |

TABLE 19

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1975

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EMPLOYED | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| Male | 183 | 183 | 172 | 173 | 172 | 176 | 183 | 193 | 201 | 198 | 188 | 183 | 183 | 176 |
| Female | 95 | 96 | 92 | 93 | 88 | 90 | 93 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| AGE CATEGORIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 - 24 years | 86 | 85 | 77 | 78 | 75 | 74 | 83 | 91 | 104 | 101 | 86 | 83 | 84 | 81 |
| 25 and over | 193 | 194 | 187 | 188 | 185 | 191 | 194 | 202 | 196 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 198 | 194 |

TABLE 20

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(ACTUAL SERIES)
1975

(000's)

| EMPLOYED (by Industry) | ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 262 | 278 | 279 | 264 | 266 | 261 | 266 | 277 | 292 | 300 | 299 | 285 | 283 | 282 | 275 |
| Goods-producing | 87 | 91 | 89 | 78 | 78 | 80 | 85 | 91 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 93 | 93 | 89 | 86 |
| Agriculture | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Other Primary | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Manufacturing | 43 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 40 |
| Construction | 20 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| Service-producing | 175 | 188 | 191 | 185 | 187 | 181 | 181 | 186 | 196 | 203 | 203 | 192 | 190 | 193 | 189 |
| Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| Trade | 50 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 54 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Community Business & Personal Services | 69 | 76 | 79 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 81 | 87 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 78 |
| Public Administration | 21 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 24 |

TABLE 21

EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1975
(000's)

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| TOTAL | 262 | 278 | 279 | 264 | 266 | 261 | 266 | 277 | 292 | 300 | 299 | 285 | 283 | 282 | 275 |
| Managerial | 11 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Natural Science | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Social Science | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Religion | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Teaching | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Medicine | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Artistics | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Clerical | 39 | 42 | 40 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 42 |
| Sales | 31 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 32 |
| Service | 31 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 30 |
| Farming | 8 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 8 |
| Fishing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Forestry | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mining | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Processing | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Machining | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Fabrication | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 22 |
| Construction | 25 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| Transport | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Materials Handling | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Other Crafts | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

* Due to the small size of the sample, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered such figures unpublishable.

TABLE 22

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1975
(%)

| | ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Region (Group No.4) | 10.6 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 12.6 |
| Economic Region (Group No.5) | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 9.1 |
| Economic Region (Group No.6) | 5.0 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| PARTICIPATION RATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Region (Group No.4) | 45.2 | 47.2 | 46.8 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 45.7 | 46.8 | 48.9 | 49.7 | 49.0 | 46.4 | 45.5 | 46.4 | 46.5 |
| Economic Region (Group No.5) | 49.2 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 48.8 | 48.9 | 51.0 | 51.4 | 53.3 | 52.0 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 50.1 |
| Economic Region (Group No.6) | 53.9 | 55.8 | 55.2 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 53.1 | 53.5 | 56.5 | 57.4 | 59.0 | 59.1 | 54.6 | 54.3 | 54.5 | 53.2 |

* Economic Region, Group 4 includes Cape Breton Island.
* Economic Region, Group 5 includes the counties of Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Guysborough, Kings and Pictou.
* Economic Region, Group 6 includes the counties of Halifax, Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel, and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are aggregated.

Wage-Earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers including working foremen; route-drivers, shipping, maintenance and delivery staffs; and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purposes of computing overtime are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and, establishments are, therefore, permitted to report for their last pay period.

## INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets, and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and excluded from provincial totals, but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

## EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index Numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

## GLOSSARY OT TERMS (CONTINUED)

Based year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

## NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The consumer price index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over-time, corresponding to a specified quantity of items are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad, but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experiences of any one family within the group, nor should it be expected to reflect the price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group" to which the current index relates, is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two to six persons and (c) with annual incomes during 1967 ranging from $4,000 to $12,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1971=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket" of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

## LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The Survey sample represents all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject, in relation to the Labour Force Survey, are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, enumerators, supervisors, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of all the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.

(b) Non-Sampling Error - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire and the errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more objective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over who,during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. [1]

Employed - The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit

(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or

(c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs, but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work, are included in the unemployed as persons without work or seeking work.

[1] Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work or seeking work; i.e. did not work through the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged lay-off, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or

(b) were temporarily laid off for a full week; i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (excludive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work, and voluntarily idle or retired.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating "real" wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and, while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

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## APPENDIX

1. Statistics Canada, "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Catalogue No. 91-001.

2. Statistics Canada, "Employment Earnings and Hours", Catalogue No. 72-002.

3. Statistics Canada, "Prices and Price Indexes", Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. Statistics Canada, "The Labour Force", Catalogue No. 71-001.

# CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Current Labour Force Statistics for Nova Scotia
2. Monthly Summary of Activities
3. Wage Changes in Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia
4. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Bulletin
5. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1973/74 (1975)
6. Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia - 1975 (1975)
7. Labour Organizations in Nova Scotia - 1975 (1975)
8. 1974 Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia (1975)
9. Working Conditions in Nova Scotia - 1974 (1975)
10. Selected Labour Statistics for Nova Scotia - 1974 (1975)
11. Annual Report of the Fire Marshal - 1973/74 (1975)
12. Collective Agreement Survey in the Building Trades of the Construction Industry - 1973 (1973)
13. Collective Agreement Survey in the Manufacturing Industry - 1973 (1973)
14. Collective Agreement Survey in the Nova Scotia Hospitals - 1973 (1973)
15. Collective Agreement Survey in Public Administration - 1974 (1974)
16. Collective Agreement Survey in the Trade Industry - 1974 (1974)
17. Collective Agreement Survey in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities - 1974 (1974)
18. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Brochure

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